No. 14,021.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1898-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

WE WILL FURNISH THE MEAT

Europe's Navies in China Waters Buying

Supplies Here.

Big Orders for Canned Goods Placed

With Chicago and Kansas City

Packing Houses.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 7 .- The of-

ficials of the Pacific Mail Steamship Com-

pany say that within the past few days

there has been an astonishing increase

in the shipments of food supplies to the

orient consequent upon the gathering in

Chinese waters of the English, German

They also state that a few days ago the

representative of the English government

placed an order in Kansas City for 2,000

tons of beef, to be sent to the English fleet

in China waters. The Russian govern-ment, they also state, has given a big order to two Chicago houses for canned goods

being sent from Odessa to the Manchurian frontier. Agents of the French and Ger-

CONTROL OF FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Secretary Bliss Would Like to Have

Secretary Bliss is in favor of taking the

Freedmen's Hospital from the supervision

of the Interior Department. In conversa-

tion with a reporter of The Star this morn-

for the institution, Secretary Bliss said:

ing upon the appointment of a new head

"No appointment will be made at Freed-

men's Hospital until after the Senate com-

mittee which is investigating the charities

of Washington makes its report. Freed-

men's Hospital is embraced in the subjects

under consideration by the committee, and

it would not be altogether proper to ap-

point a new surgeon-in-chief until it had

developed what recommendation would be

made concerning the management of the

institution. It may be that Freedmen's

Hospital will be taken out of the jurisdic-

tion of the Interior Department. I would

not object in the slightest, but, on the con

trary, would be rather glad if this depart-ment were relieved of its supervision. Un-

der these circumstances I have not thought

it best to consider any names in connection with the position of surgeon-in-chief.

the best to consider any names in connection with the position of surgeon-in-chief. The civil service commission has not been called upon to certify the eligibles, although it is understood it is ready. No, I shall do nothing until after I hear from

Notwithstanding the position taken by the Secretary, the friends of the several candidates for the vacant office are bring-

ing all kinds of influence to bear to secure

ing all kinds of influence to bear to secure the place. Nothing will be done, however, until the Senate committee indicates its wishes, or rather its purpose regarding the future of the institution, and even then the

position is under the civil service classifica-tion, and, barring the reinstatement of Dr.

C. B. Purvis, the appointee must have passed the special examination for the po-

INCREASE IN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

What Assistant Secretary Howell Says

on the Subject.

In analyzing the receipts of the govern-

ment for the last month, the treasury of-

that while the total receipts from customs

amounted to nearly fifteen millions for the

month, as against less than twelve millions

for January, 1897, that in this total for

that the Dingley bill is already making

Secretary Howell, who was in New York

iast week, inquired into this subject, and

found that there was not the receipts in

sugar expected since the first of the year,

and yet he learned that the receipts from customs generally were increasing at a healthy ratio. In speaking about this mat-

civil service commission will be called on for a certification of the eligibles.

His Department Relieved.

and French warships.

CAN ONLY WATCH NOW

German Complaint Suspected to Be a Pretext.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST AMERICANS

The Use of Boracic Acid in Curing Hams an Example.

CONSUL EXPLAINS

Ambassador White at Berlin has by cable to the State Department confirmed the press reports of the modification of the deeree of the German government relative to the importation into Germany of American fresh fruits.

The following cablegram was received Saturday:

"Hamburg consul reports examination commenced and all fresh fruit admitted except eighty-one cases where claim is made scale insect was found. No trouble about dried fruit."

It is said at the department that there is now nothing to do on our part but to watch the workings of the decree as a means of testing the spirit in which it was conceived, whether it was framed with the single purse of keeping out diseased fruit, or whether it was a mere pretext to prevent the competition of our fruit with that of German production. That the department has reason to suspect the latter is evident from the report that comes to it from United States Consul Barnes at Cologne, Germany, in which the consul points out gross discrimination by the local German officials against American hams. The con-sul in his report incloses the following translation of a decree printed in the local newspapers of Cologne:

Bornele Acid on Hams.

"The chief mayor publishes the following notice: American hams have been brought into the market which were painted with beracle acid in order to preserve them. Although they were carefully washed before being offered for sale, the meat was strongly impregnated with boracic acid, and crystals of borax had formed on the bone, as was shown by the results of the chemical examination. Now, the court of correction has declared, on the basis of the opinion of experts, that boracle acid is a poison liable to injure the health of human beings. It is therefore not permitted to keep on sale or sell meat that is preserved with boracic acid, and all those who act against this or-der will be proceeded against according to the imperial law of May 14, 1879, touching the trade in food." commenting on this statement, the con-

"In Germany pork is cured by what is known as the 'wet process' (the dry process in use in America being unknown), and requires the following ingredients in the preparation, to wit: Thirty per cent of bottom of the control racic acid, 30 per cent of nitrate of potash and 30 per cent of common salt. In view of the composition of this preparation, it appears that the court of correction permits the use of a limited quantity of borneic acid by the people of this country in the curing of their meats, while it conin the meats coming from America. In other words, boracic acid in American meats is 'poison,' while in German products it is, we must infer, palatable and healthful. It seems well-nigh impossible to overcome the deep-seated prejurice of the Ger-man people against American meat products, and only the greatest care in preparation and the most careful selection will insure success, and, it is to be hoped, finally secure in this country the proper recognition of the superior quality and healthful properties of the pork products

Complaint Against German Wines.

In connection with the subject of exclusion of American products from Germany, it may be stated as a fact of interest that the United States has had for some time past a complaint against Germany which it has treated in a spirit of courtesy and patience in marked contrast with the action of the German government in making this last clusion decree and putting it in operation without the slightest notice to our ambas-sador. This complaint touches the integrity of German wines, which are imported into the United States in quantities so great as to make the volume of our fresh fruit trade with Germany insignificant by com-The State Department, having had its attention directed to the statements of eminent experts in Germany relative to the great adulteration of these wines, laid matter before the German government and courteously afforded it an opportunity to defend the character of the wines. Only a brief and unsatisfactory answer has so far been received, and although that was two years ago, our government has not yet insisted upon taking radical action. ugh, diplomatically speaking, the question is still open.

Discriminating in Railway Charges. Consul Keenan of Bremen has made report to the State Department in regard o German railroad charges of lumber. frem which it appears that discriminating charges are levied against American pitch pire. Lumber, the consul explains, is listed under two classes, the charges being n.uch greater in the case of class one, as, for instance, the charges from Bremen to Dresden for class one is 53 cents, while in class two, 43.5 cents.

"It has been, and is now, the practice of Prussian railway," adds the consul, "to list American pitch pine in class one, whereas the shippers claim it should be in class two, as similar woods from Sweden, Norway and other countries are listed, and as American pitch pine, it is said, is listed when the railway officials are not aware of its origin. The trade American pitch pine in Bremen is consid-Prussian railway is the only means by which it can be conveyed into the interior. This discrimination is keenly felt by those engaged in the trade, and the hope is entertained by them that some way may be found by which it can be oved. I am informed, concluded that the Oldenburg government, and, "that the Oldenburg is often conover whose roads this lumber is veyed for short distances, not only does not make this discrimination, but protests against its being made by the . ussian

TWO LOCAL MEASURES.

Bills Introduced in the Senate by Mr. McMillan.

Mr. McMillan today introduced in the Senate a joint resolution prepared by the District Commissioners for the relief of farmers, gardeners and truckmen selling produce of their own raising on the south side of B street between 7th and 13th streets in this city; also a bill prepared by the Commissioners to amend the act of July 14, 1892, relating to the duties of the dis-bursing officer of the District.

Secretary Alger Takes a Drive. Secretary Alger was so much better today that he was able to indulge in the pleasures of a drive about the city. It is expected that he will go to Fort Monroe before the close of the week to fully re-cuperate. The trip will probably be made cuperate. The trip will on a lighthouse tender.

Half a Block of Buildings Swept Away This Morning.

Academy of Music, Bryn Mawr Hotel and Several Other Buildings

Go Up in Flames.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., February 7 .- A ire which originated in the Academy of Music this morning, destroyed a half block of buildings, entailing a loss of about \$65,000 before being brought under control. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Officer Robinson discovered smoke issuing from under the board walk in front of the

Academy of Music. A general alarm was sent in, but before the engines arrived the Academy of Music was enveloped in flames. The fire spread to Lapre's confectionery store, and there communicated to the rear of the Bryn Mawr Hotel. The flames quickly spread to Bacharach's furnishing store, Rutter's School of Phre-

nology, Myers' Photograph Gallery, the Gold Mine bath houses, Smith's rolling chair establishment and a portion of the vitascope parlors on the board walk.

For a time it looked as if the Berkeley Hotel, the largest hostelry on Kentucky avenue, would surely be destroyed. The rear of the hotel adjoined the burned buildings and the stiff westerly wind fanned the flames toward the big house. Several lines of hose were run out of the hotel windows and the side of the building and surrounding property was thoroughly drenched. The guests in the Berkeley Hotel hurriedly packed their clothing and prepared for a hasty exit, but the wind shifted at this time and this alone saved the building.

The floor of the big board walk for a distance of half a square was so badly damaged by the flames that it will have to be entirely rebuilt. The heaviest losers

Academy of Music, entirely destroyed; loss, \$30,000; insurance small; owned by Joseph Fralinger.
Lapre's confectionery store; loss, \$5,000.
Gold Mine baths; loss, \$4,000; owned by

S. S. Mervine. Stewart McShea's household goods stored

over the Academy; loss, \$2,000. Bryn Mawr Hotel; loss, \$10,000. Bacharach's furnishing store; loss on stock, \$1,000.

Owing to the fact that the property destroyed was all beach front buildings, there is very little insurance, the insurance com-panies refusing to take the risks except at ery high rates.

The Academy of Music was destroyed by fire in 1893. FUNDS FOR THE STRIKERS.

Little Change in the New England

Cotton Mill Situation. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., February 7 .-The beginning of the fourth week of the cotton mill operatives' strike showed nothing but the same apparent determination en both sides to stick to their respective positions until the other yields.

Secretary Cunnane of the joint strike committee has issued a statement saying that the total amount of money received up to Saturday, February 5, at 9 a.m., was

\$1.345. "In looking over the amounts received from outside sources," says Secretary Cun-rane, "there is every evidence that New England is beginning to wake. The people of Lowell, Lawrence and Boston in

particular give encouraging signs." Arbitration Offer Ignored.

BIDDEFORD, Me., February 7,-The arbitration committee of the board of trade have as yet made no progress in the proposed efforts to remedy the strike situation here. A communication has been sent by the committee to the Dressers' Union, which inaugurated the strike, expressing the willingness of the committee to try to open regotiations between the mill management the operatives if the strikers so de-No answer to the communication has vet been received. The three corporations still remain shut down,

JOSEPH P. SMITH'S FUNERAL. It Will Take Place at Urbana Tomor

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. CLEVELAND, Ohio, February 7 .- The funeral arrangements of the late Joseph P. Smith, at Urbana, Ohio, are in charge of Mr. Jas. B. Johnson, an intimate and close friend of the deceased, but have not yet been completed. A number of details are yet to be perfected.

Services will be held at the family residence tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock and the remains will be temporarily placed in a private vault. Indications point to a very large attendance at the services men prominent in political affairs from Washington and throughout Ohio.

IN INTEREST OF W. J. BRYAN. His Friends in Ohio Will Organize State in His Interest.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. CLEVELAND, Ohic, February 7 .- Demo crats have taken the first step toward nursing Bryan's political boom for 1900. A number of party leaders gathered at Coumbus yesterday afternoon at the office of Allan W. Thurman, and it is understood outlined a plan whereby the Ohio delegation might be delivered solidly to Mr.

Bryan. -The movement therefore appears to be an anti-McLean and pro-Bryan deal, and will be followed by a complete organization of the state. The probable candidacy of John R. McLean for the presidency in 1900 is the situation which is most embarrassing for the friends of the Nebraskan. McLean has a strong hold on the political machine in Ohlo. It was therefore decided to begin the work of county and district organiza-

ORIGIN OF SAN JOSE SCALE.

Troublesome Pest Came From Europe via New Tasmania.

SAN JOSE, Cal., February 7 .- San Jose has attained an undesirable and undeserved notoriety in connection with the name of the fruit-tree pest which has spread terror in the official circles of the German empire. It has been inferred that San Jose has been the birthplace of the dreaded scale, and that the fruit trees in this city have been af-As a matter of fact the scale in this coun-

try has been practically stamped out of existence, and in regard to the name, it was foisted on San Jose because the first efforts to eradicate it were made here. The scale, or Shield louse, was imported to this state from Tasmania over twenty and originally came ago Europe. It had a healthy existence in the world long before there were any fruit trees in this country—long before the name of San Jose was attached to it. It was known to entomologists and may be found mentioned in the works of Canstock.

Sir Robert Peel to Go on Stage. LONDON, February 7.-It is reported that Sir Robert Peel is to adopt the stage

Austrian Cruiser at Santiago. HAVANA, February 7.-A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba announces the arrival there of the Austrian third-class cruiser Donau, of about 2,300 tons displacement.

The President Fills the New York Judicial Vacancy.

A LARGE NUMBER OF POSTMASTERS

Selection of the Successor to Collector Clagett.

GUARDSMEN COMMISSIONS

The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Justice-Edward B. Thomas of New York to be United States district judge for the eastern district of New York. George G. Covell of Michigan, attorney of the United States for the western district of Michigan.

of Michigan. Treasury-Wm. H. Powell of Illinois to be collector of internal revenue for the thirteenth district of Illinois. Christopher C. Wimbish of Georgia to be surveyor of cus-

A. Oren Wheeler of Michigan, marshal of

the United States for the western district

oms for the port of Atlanta, Ga. To be collectors of customs-Henry T. Dunn of Georgia, for the district of Brunswick, Ga.; Joseph H. Short of Mississippi, for the Vicksburg district, Mississippi; Frank E. Lee of Texas, for the district of Galveston, Texas.

To be consuls of the United States— Lewis M. Berg of Texas, at Durango, Mexico; Frederick W. Goding of Illinois, at New Castle. New South Wales; Jacob H. Thieriot of New Jersey, at Lisbon, Portugal.
Postmasters—New York—Edwin V. Hard,
Cobleskill; Fred C. Nagle, Dunkirk; John
D. Van Nostrand, Flushing; Nathan Van
Wagenen, New Paltz; John Dwyer, Sandy
Hill; Levi A. Shove, Brewster; R. Titus
Coan, Albion; Robert M. Skillen, Akron;
Frank E. Holmes, New Berlin; Fred O'Neil,
Malone; Bryan S. Dayton, Middletown.
New Jersey—H. B. Rollinson, Rahway;
Alfred R. Messler, Upper Montclair.
Pennsylvania—John W. Jones, Bangor;
Henry S. Blatt, Ellwood City.
Massachusetts—Charles L. Hammond,
Quincy.

Quincy.
North Carolina-Ada Hunter, Kinston.
North Dakota-Emma C. Arnold, Lari-

ohio-Fred W. McCoy, Carrollton; John L. Sullivan, Saint Mary.
Oklahoma Territory-John B. Williams,
Aberdeen; Kenneth McKenzie, Groton.
Virginia-Wm. L. Mustard, Pocahontas;
C. L. Dillon, Pulaski, City, Charles T.

Virginia—Wm. L. Mustard, Pocahontas; C. L. Dillon, Pulaski City; Charles T. Holtzman, Luray.
West Virginia—James F. McCaskey, New Martinsville; Mary Gibson, Romney.
Wisconsin—Wm. F. Gruetzmacher, Watertown; John C. Outhwaite, Depere; John M. Reese, Dodgeville; Albert L. Fontaine, Grand Rapids; Frank T. Brunk, Ellsworth; James P. Baker, Shell Lake.
Kentucky—Wm. S. Boggess Ashland:

James P. Baker, Shell Lake.

Kentucky-Wm. S. Boggess, Ashland;

James A. Deboe, Clinton; Clarence
Mathews, Maysville; Frank M. Fisher,
Paducah; S. T. Moore, Princeton; Ludlow
F. Petty, Shelbyville; Sherod Stanfield,
Williamsburg; Frederick A. Van Rensselaer. Owensboro'. laer, Owensboro'.

Michigan—George W. Jones, Imlay City;
Wm. Baird, Marine City; George W. Em-

ery, Hancock.
Minnesota—Samuel Y. Gordon, jr., Brown Valley; Andrew Eiken, Crookston; George B. Huges, Redwood Falls; Stuart Bates,

Montana-George W. Irwin, Butte: J. H. Miskimen, Glendive. Nebraska-John Peters, Albion; Alexander N. Thomas, Aurora; Tillie C. Buckley, Stromsburg; Leander M. Jewett, Broken

New Mexico-Artie E. Galloway, Silver The Trip to Gettysburg.

Nearly all the members of the cabinet

have accepted invitations to go to Gettysourg, Pa., May 30, to take part in the Memorial day celebration there. The President informally accepted an invitation a few days ago to go to Gettysburg. It is thought that every member of the cabinet will make the trip. Many of them will take their families. New Georgetown Collector.

Some time in April the President will nominate William B. Todd of this city to

succeed Dorsey Clagett as collector of customs at Georgetown. Mr. Todd is a graduate of Harvard, and has been practicing law here for years. Mr. Clagett claims that his term does not expire for more than a year. The President, it is said, considers that Mr. Clagett's term dates from th time W. H. Manogue was appointed. This would bring Mr. Clagett's term to a close in April next. Prominent Visitors.

Secretary Gage and Representative Walker, chairman of the banking and currency committee of the House, were to have had a conference with the President this morning on the subject of proposed currency legislation, but Mr. Walker could not remain until the President concluded another appointment and went away. Secretary Gage later talked with the President or a short time. Another cabinet office who called during the day and saw th resident was Attorney General Griggs.

Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, sav the President and introduced Col. James T. Beech of St. Joseph. Col. Beech is a canlidate for a collectorship at St. Joseph. Representatives Joy and Pierce of St. Louis conferred with the President later in the day on Missouri affairs. Senator Cockrell saw the President on a personal matter. He was accompanied by ex-Rep-resentative Wade of the same state, who has been spoken of for some time as a canndate for a good place.

Dispute Among Missourians.

There is almost as much lack of har mony among Missouri leaders as in other southern states. National Committeeman Kerens has called at the White House several times lately, and is expected to make other visits before he gets the situation in shape fully satisfactory to himself. His old political enemy, Chauncey I. Filley, makes things uncomfortable for him yet, although Mr. Filley was relegated to the rear when Mr. Kerens succeeded in captur-ing Missiouri for McKinley delegates to the national convention. Col. Beech, who saw the President today, is one of the Filley leaders and has been identified with that faction for years. The three republi-can members of the House from St. Louis do not pull in harmony with Mr. Kerens and have resented his selecting the ap-Senator Burrows of Michigan arranged

with the President for two nominations for his state. They will be Mr. Wheeler for marshal and Mr. Covell for United States district attorney.

Representative Dingley chatted awhile with the President. So did Senators Alli-

son and Gear and Representative Henderson of Iowa. National Guard Commissions.

President McKinley has signed the comnissions of the following officers of the District National Guard: Wm. T. H. King, captain Company B., 5th Battalion of Infantry; Anton Stephan, first lieutenant and adjutant, 4th Battalion of Infantry; Daniel V. Chisolm, second lieutenant, Company B, 2d Battalion of Infantry; Charles E. Swigart, first lieutenant and quartermaster, 5th Battalion of Infantry; Phil B. Brooks, first lieutenant and surgeon, 1st Battalion of Infantry.

Big Importation of the Yellow Metal Not Looked For.

An Anomalous Condition of the Money Market-Immense Balance of Trade in Favor of This Country.

Opinion concerning the present anomalous condition of the money market has undergone a change, and officials of the Treasury Department and prominent New York bankers now predict that there will be little gold importation from Europe to the United States for the next six monthsor possibly for a year.

Lazard Freres, whose firm is probably the largest importer of gold in New York, called at the Treasury Department one day last week, and in conversation with Assistant Secretary Vanderlip stated that he was not expecting any influx of the yellow metal. Mr. Vanderlip shares the same opinion, but sees in the failure of the much heralded gold flow only evidences of healthy soundness in the industrial situa-

The fact that there is a balance of trade of many millions in favor of the United States has been the basis for predictions repeated many times since early last sum-mer that the United States would soon be-gin receiving the yellow metal in settlement of its accounts. It seemed the nat-ural consequence, and the prophecies were given further appearance of reasonableness by the experience of previous years. Speculators used the argument for temporary booms in the stock market, and bankers awaited the fulfillment of great expecta-

But the gold did not come. At first the Bank of England raised its sterling rate to prevent raids in its reserve, and then the bankers in New York changed their the bankers in New York changed their rates of discount, and there was a cry of "jobbery.", Along in November a few millions came from Australia by way of San Francisco, and one or two New York bankers ordered in the aggregate about a million. But here it stopped.

An Anomalous Condition. "The situation is one of the most anoma lous ones that ever existed," said Mr. Vanderlip today. "With a tremendous balance in our favor the gold is kept from flowing this way by the scarcity of gold abroad, and the fact that higher rates of interest can be had in Germany and England than in the United States. A vast amount of Chicago capital—at least \$80,000,000—is loaned in Germany. There is American capital in France, Austria and England. "At home we are overloaded with money. "At home we are overloaded with money. With call money at 1½ per cent there is no demand for it. But it is not because we are not doing business. The bank clearances are almost unprecedented. All financial reviews show that there is a tremendous volume of business doing. But is on a cash basis. The hard times have resulted in a shrinkage of credits. I was talking about this with Mr. Ingalis of the Big Four railroad, a very shrewd observer. Big Four railroad, a very shrewd observer of finances, and he called attention to this phenomenon. Never before was so much pnenomenon. Never before was so much business done on so small amount of credit. "In time," continued Mr. Vanderlip, "this will change toward an expansion of credits. The man who is doing a good cash business will see an opportunity to double his profits by bornewing more capital, and the demand for money will grow. But there seems to be no immediate need for more money, and our gold will remain

PRESIDENT TO INTERVENE.

Senator Mason to Introduce His Cuban Resolution. Senator Mason of Illinois will introduce

in the Senate tomorrow a resolution directing the President to intervene in Cuba and put an end to the war. Senator Mason will deliver a speech in

advocacy of his resolution tomorrow after-

REVOLT IN NICARAGUA. This Country Well Represented Near

It appears from a more careful scrutiny of the news cabled to the State Department from San Jose, Costa Rica, Saturday that a revolt is in progress in Nicaragua and not in Costa Rica, as was at first understood. The advice came from United States Minister Merry, who is now at his post in Costa Rica, where he has been received without difficulty. The United States is well represented near the scene of the trouble, the gunboat Newport being at Port Limon, on the east coast, and th Alert at La Libertad, on the west coast.

EWART NOMINATION POSTPONED.

Senator Butler's Request of the Judiciary Committee. Senator Butler of North Carolina went before the Senate committee on the judi ciary today with a request for the postponement of final consideration of the comination of Hamilton G. Ewart to be judge of the western district of that state until he could have opportunity for the formulation of charges he will make against Mr. Ewart. He did not make known the character of the charges, be yond stating that Mr. Ewart was not of distinction sought to be con ce to this request the consid-

eration of the nomination was postponed a NO HEARING TODAY.

The Senate Civil Service Committee to Meet Tomorrow.

The Senate committee on civil service and retrenchment did not continue its investigation this morning, when it was expected that several employes of the civi service commission would be placed on the stand. The committee on the judiciary, of which the chairman, Senator Pritchard, is a member, expected to consider nomina-tions for places in North Carolina, and Sena member, expected to common, and Sen-ator Pritchard found it necessary to be present at the meeting. The civil service committee will resume its investigation to-morrow morning at 10 o'clack.

Secretary Wilson's Trip.

Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department, accompanied by J. M. L. Curry of this city, left here today for a trip to the Carolinas and Florida. The Secretary's visit is in the interest of agricultural mat ters, and he will be gone probably a week. A visit-will be made to the Sea Island cotton-growing region and to the tobacco-growing portions of Florida, where Secre-tary Wilson believes by proper cultivation and attention the best grades of tobacco found in the world may be successfully

Proposed New Street. Mr. Jenkins today introduced a bill in the House to open a street through square 205, between 14th and 45th and T and U streets. The sum of \$50,000 is provided for condemnation or purchase of the property.

Board of Veterinary Surgeons. Mr. Meyer introduced a bill in the Hous today providing for a board of veterinary surgeons in the District to regulate the practice of veterinary surgery.

FIRE AT ATLANTIC CITY AT THE WHITE HOUSE NOT MUCH GOLD EXPECTED THE CRISIS AT HAND

General Pando's Statement Regarding the Situation in Cuba.

DESPAIRING CRY OF SPAIN'S GENERAL

'God Help My Country, for She Cannot Help Herself."

CONCEALMENT NOW USELESS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. HAVANA, February 5, via Port Tampa Fla., February 6.—Crisis is on every tongue in Cuba. That may be one reason why it will not come soon

I do not pretend to know whether it to two Chicago houses for canned goods and beef, part of which will be sent from this port to the orient and the remainder by way of Vancouver or Seattle.

The agent of the Russian government has an order for 1,200 tons of beef. This order for canned goods is intended as part of the supplies for the Russian troops now hains cent from Odessa to the Manchurian will come tomorrow or next year. Some things cannot be concealed either in Havana or in Madrid, and one of these is the complete failure of Captain General Blanco's mission to the eastern provinces. What excuse or explanation Sagasta will make to the people of Spain cannot be fcretold. Possibly his course will be to fcretold. Possibly his course will be to man governments have also placed orders strengthen the monarchy as best he can, for meat supplies both in Omaha and Chiand then give an inkling of the truth that cago. the island is lost.

Grounds exist for thinking that the representatives of Spanish sovereignity in Cuba have given the word to tell the truth. General Pando, who is next in rank to Blanco, was at the town of Sagua in Santa Clara province this week. He was on his way to meet Blanco at the seaport. He talked freely to his friends, some of them autonomy officials.

"This month," said General Pando to them, "will bring about astounding developments. The crisis can no longer be deferred. What the end will be no man can say. All I have to say is, God help my

country, for she cannot help herself." Remarks Well Authenticated. Now, I cannot vouch for it personally that General Pando used this language, but I know that they who say he used it are persons of good repute. They feel as deeply as he does the impending disaster, and they would gladly have reported some message of cheer and hope. Pando had hoped to receive while in Santa Clara the presentation of an insurgent chief of some importance named Monteagudo, who was said to be considering the inducements offered him by laying down arms and accepting the regime of autonomy. His desertion would not have weakened the in-

render, that was not the cause of his despairing confession. This was based on the broader grounds. Pando has a better chance than Blanco himself to know the utter hopelessness of the outlook. He is in command in the province of Santiago, and under his direction the vigorous military campaign was begun to dislodge the insurgents from their control of that province. In three months just one thing has been done, the rescue of the survivors of the garrison of Guanna. No progress has been made in forcing a passage up the river Cuato, which is the key to military operations. In a dozen engagements the insurgent forces under Calixto Garcia have

had the advantage. Spanish advices say that Garcia is drinking heavily, and that his followers are disgusted with him. It must be the kind of whisky Grant was charged with drinking at Vicksburg, and which Lincoln wanted other generals to drink, for it helped to win battles.

Pando Does Not Hope for Success. Gen. Pando knows that even with the reinforcements given him there is no prospect of the Spanish arms winning a decisive success between now and the wet season. He knows, too, the hopes that had been raised in Madrid from this campaign in the eastern provinces, because, in criticising Weyler's tactics, he had done some boasting. Possibly the knowledge of the disappointment that awaits the Sagasta ministry and the people of Spain is what leads him to predict astounding developments this month. It is plain that Sagasta will be in no better position to save the monarchy in April or in July than in February. Every week will make the task of telling the truth more difficult. I have sometimes wondered in seeing the scenes of wretchedness and starvation in Cuba if the outside world understood the sacrifice of innocent life that has been caused by this effort to save the crown to young King Alionso. Whatever may happen, he will never know the hunger that has gnawed out the vitals of thousands of lads in this island and left only their wasted frames for the grave. His right to the crown was no better than their right to live. Yet other thousands may be sacrificed because the troops of the Spanish n-onarchy are too weak to withstand the shock which must come when it is known to the people of Spain that Cuba is lost to Talking War With United States.

The signs of the crisis are apparent in the palace. That may be another reason why it will be temporarily averted. The officials are again talking war with the United States as the only means of letting That may be ground for believing that Spain will contrive to let go without bringing another avalanche of debt and misery on her distressed people. This question can only be settled when the test actually comes. Meantime, the pretense actually comes. Meantime, the pretense must be kept up that autonomy is in operation. Government must go forward as though the crisis were not impending and plans be devised for staving off intervention of the United States until the yellow fever season arrives. As long as Spain can ge money, the officials hope for autonomy to go on as it is now going.

The dropping out from the calendar of a month now and then makes the arrears

a month now and then makes the arrears in the pay of the army less heavy.

The pretense is kept up that the elections will be held in April. The officials themselves seem to have indefinite ideas of the nature of the elections. They realize that there should be two tickets in the ficial.

The convergation party at its convention The conservative party, at its convention in December, decided on the policy of drawing within its shell and taking no part in public affairs. The party has not yet changed that policy. The officials want it to put up some candidates. If the conservatives refuse to do this the governconservatives refuse to do this the govern-ment itself may name two sets of candi dates, who will be government autono-(Continued on Fifth Page.)

toms would increase, and when the impor-tation of sugar and wool began in earnest,

sources of receipts," said he. "It is a thing we must have, and we will have to import. As soon as the present supply, which was brought in before the enactment clared, had two places of business, one at of the Dingley bill, is exhausted, the im-ports will be steady and regular, and we can estimate accurately the amount we are to receive in customs each month. There-fore, if the first month of this current year shows the customs receipts to be nearly fifteen millions, which is three millions in excess of the corresponding month last year, without any extensive receipts from either sugar or wool, we can confidently predict that for the remaining months of this fiscal year the receipts will transport his fiscal year the receipts will increaat such a satisfactory rate that the deficit will gradually become a thing of the past." The Treasury Department is preparing an interesting statement in this connection, showing by comparisons the receipts from sugar and wool and what may be expected from those two articles before the relation

Proposed Distribution of \$25,000. Mr. Hansbrough today laid before the senate an amendment he proposes making to the general deficiency bill, providing that \$25,000 be distributed among patent office officials and others who gave extra time and labor in connection with the recent investigations by the Interior and Post Office Departments of irregular practices of patent agents and attorneys.

from these two articles before the end of

Government Receipts. Government receipts from customs today 650,263; internal revenue, \$805,666; miscel aneous, \$62,275. Expenditures, \$1,665,000.

Senator Bacon has been confined to his home for the past few days with bronhitis. Today he is reported better. Dr. J. Dudley Morgan is his physician.

Death of a Ploneer Kan-WINFIELD, Kan., February 7 .- Judge M. G. Troup, one of the oldest and best known lawyers in Kansas, dropped dead at his home in this city Sunday of heart dis-case. He was a pioneer Kansan, and at one time served as judge of the thirteenth judicial district.

The regular permanent family circulation of The Evening Star in Washington is more than double that of any other paper, whether published in the morning or in the afternoon,

As a medium for unobjectionable advertisements it therefore stands unequaled and unapproachable.

'PHONE CASE ARGUED

Hearing Today Before Justice Cox of District Supreme Court.

COUNSEL DISCUSS THE CONTRACT

Matter Taken Under Advisement by the Court.

HOTEL FREDONIA CASE

Arguments in the injunction case of William W. Danenhower against the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company were continued today in Equity Court No. 1. Mr. E. H. Thomas of counsel for the complainant opened the discussion this morning. Mr. Thomas said in the beginning that the

juestion to be considered was not one of compensation, but who shall say whether the hotel proprietor is using the telephone in his legitimate business or not. The company, Mr. Thomas said, did not

consider the question of compensation. It seemed to segregate the hotel business, and tell Mr. Danenhower that it would take out the telephone which he had and put in a slot machine. It had no right, he argued. to make a distinction in this case. It had no right to discriminate, no matter whether or not there was a stipulation in the con tract to that effect, so far as the hotel guests were concerned.

Attorney Tobriner remarked that as the telephone had been used for eight years, he thought an interpretation as to the cor tract had been surely made by this. Mr. Thomas declared it had been stated, when the hotel was bought by the complainant, that the good will was thought to include the lease of the telephone. Attention was called to the law under which the company operates, as interpreted in Maryland, which states that the service shall be given with importable to all. impartiality to all

A Maryland Precedent.

Mr. Thomas cited a case, similar to the one being argued, which had been decided in Maryland, where a telephone had been used under much the same conditions and no specification had been made as to the amount of business or the character of business to be carried on over the line, in which there had been a decision against the company. Numerous cases were cited by Mr. Thomas of decisions adverse to telephone companies, where it had been decided that the business for which con-tracts had been made with the companies must be carried on with strict impartiality and that under the law by which the com-pany conducted its operations it had no right to discriminate in any respect against

sertion would not have weakened the insurgents except in one spot, yet it would have encouraged the Spanish military authorities to believe they were making progress. Monteagudo is giving his answer to the offers made him by attacking the troops which garrison sugar plantations that are attempting to grind, and is making successful raids into the fortified towns. The arswer tells.

While General Pando was disappointed at the failure of the insurgent chief to surrender, that was not the cause of his destricted.

Shall do nothing until after I hear from the Secretary of the Interior of the Interior will be hailed with delight by many interested in the institution. It has been contended all along that the management of the hospital should be urder the supervision of the local authorities. The District is called upon to bear its share of the expenses of maintenance, yet it is not given a voice in its management. Even the money raised from the taxpayers of this city is disbursed by the Interior Department without regard to the District or its accounting officers.

Notwithstanting and that under the law by which the company conducted its operations It had no right to discrimination, the attorney stated, had been charity made.

The point was made as to what constituted the hotel business in its strict sense the money raised from the taxpayers of the local authorities. The District is called upon to bear its not given a voice in its management. Even the money raised from the taxpayers of the hotel its could be decided much better by the proprietor of the hotel its accounting officers.

Notwithstranding the rich of the limit to discrimination, the attorney stated, had been charity made.

The point was made as to what constituted the hotel business in its strict sense the hotel business in its strict sense the hotel than by the telephone company. He was a guest was to the benefit of the hotel its was one the management. Such that the company conducted its operations to discrimination, the attorney stated, had been charit was not the mere physical use of a tele-phone by a guest, it was declared, which was to be considered, but the message transmitted by him. For instance, it might be necessary to summon a cab or apply for other service. No matter what it should be, the measure of service to which the hotel proprietor or his guests, it was stated, are restricted, should not be

judged by the telephone company, nor was it capable of doing so. Message Concerning the Sick.

"I know of a case," Mr. Thomas said. where one druggist telephoned to a brother druggist as to the condition of a relative who was sick. Both had their own 'phones in their places of business. The conversation was interrupted by the telephone operator, who said that the conver-sation was not one connected with the drug business and therefore it should be

ficials are much pleased in contemplating "Why, if I had a telephone in my office, according to the orders of the telephone company, a lawyer who wished to come into my office and send a message to somewhere could not be permitted to do this January there were very small receipts though I paid for the telephone and he had my permission to do so. If I wished to from either sugar or wool. The reason this telephone for theater tickets I could not fact pleases the officials is that it shows do so without paying extra for the privilege.

good its promises of increased receipts, outside of these two articles. Assistant "Considering the hotel business the proto decide himself as to how this snall be dene. If he thinks that the use of his 'phone by a guest may serve his interests better he rhould be allowed to assume the privilege of permitting the use of his instrument without being prevented by the company."
It was maintained by Mr. Thomas that

ter, Assistant Secretary Howell said today that this was most encouraging. It meant that from now on the receipts from custom for the use of it. It could certainly be used, he said, for calling messengers. on of sugar and woo! began in earnest, treasury receipts would increase, and ount to what was receipted in the sugar and woo! began in earnest, treasury receipts would increase, and fact that up to November last, for amount to what was predicted when the bill was enacted.

"Sugar is not one of the problematical of the telephone in the hotel. For the first

the hotel and another at his warehouse. Complainant was told that if he had to send a message from his hotel to his warenouse he should act in the matter as any outsider-pay extra for sending the meshe should act in the matter sage from one to the other.

Case of a Gas Company.

A case in New York city was cited by Mr. Thomas, in which an injunction was issued against a gas company. A consumer complained that his gas meter was not working properly and that he refused to pay the bill. The company wished to remove the meter, but an injunction to prevent the carrying out of the wish of the company in this respect, until the matter was finally decided, was issued by the

In concluding his argument, Mr. Thomas maintained that the contract had been interpreted to mean that guests have a right to use the telephone in question. The paragraph in the contract, "the subscribers' use only," it was declared, means any use required in the business of the complainant, including the use of the 'thone by guests, and that the true interpretation of the contract cannot be adjudged by the company, but only by the

Irrespective of contract, it was declared. the law itself gives complainant a right to this telephone, and any unreasonable restriction in the contract is void. Finally, it was declared, to require complainant to use a public telephone, or pay so much per message, so long as the company maintains a general telephone service, is an unfair discrimination against complainant, and a denial of his right to have what the company is furnishing to thousands of other citizens.

In his argument Mr. Hoehling, for the

none company, stated that if, prior to the given date, November 1, 1897, the telephone in the hotel had been used by guests of the hotel, it was without the knowledge of the company. Further, he stated, that it was denied that the use by the complainant of the telephone be-